



US009140578B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Wang et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,140,578 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Sep. 22, 2015**

(54) **MEASUREMENT DEVICE**

(71) Applicant: **INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Chutung,
Hsinchu (TW)

(72) Inventors: **Deng-Mao Wang**, Taoyuan (TW);
Chong-Xian Su, Kaohsiung (TW);
Chung-Hsien Lin, Zhongli (TW)

(73) Assignee: **INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Chutung,
Hsinchu (TW)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 359 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/869,597**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 24, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0159708 A1 Jun. 12, 2014

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Dec. 6, 2012 (TW) 101145944 A

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01B 7/14 (2006.01)
G01D 5/20 (2006.01)
G01D 5/22 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ... **G01D 5/20** (2013.01); **G01D 5/22** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 324/207.16, 207.17, 207.18, 207.19
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

869,365 A 10/1907 Hawkins
3,986,380 A * 10/1976 Biggs 72/76

4,692,699 A * 9/1987 Brunet et al. 324/207.16
4,752,732 A * 6/1988 Van Schoiack et al. . 324/207.18
5,016,343 A 5/1991 Schutts
5,351,388 A 10/1994 Van Den Berg et al.
5,572,119 A 11/1996 Taylor
5,998,988 A 12/1999 Dickmeyer et al.
7,994,781 B2 8/2011 Goldfine et al.
2004/0011149 A1 1/2004 Carroll

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CN 1987367 A 6/2007
CN 101929833 A 12/2010
CN 202230044 U 5/2012

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Chuang, Development of Eddy-current Displacement Sensor and
Research on Multi-degrees Displacement Sensing System, Thesis,
National Taiwan University, Department of Mechanical Engineering,
pp. 1-75 (2002).

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Melissa Koval

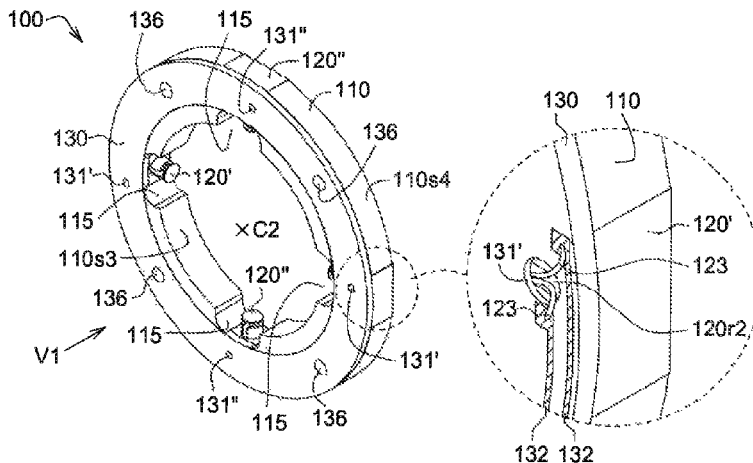
Assistant Examiner — Daniel Miller

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Muncy, Geissler, Olds &
Lowe, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A measurement device is provided. The measurement device
comprises a ring-shaped base and multiple sensing elements.
The sensing elements are symmetrically disposed on the ring-
shaped base. Each sensing element comprises a circumferen-
tial groove, an axial groove and a coil. The axial groove is
connected to the circumferential groove. The coil is sur-
rounded within the circumferential groove and extended
along the axial groove.

14 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2007/0058892 A1 3/2007 Motohashi et al.
2008/0111541 A1* 5/2008 Miller 324/207.16

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP 0869365 A1 10/1998
TW 201041281 A1 11/2010

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Liu et al., "Research on Combinatorial-Code Grating Eddy-Current Absolute-Position Sensor, Ieee Transactions on Instrumentation and Measurement," IEEE Trans. on Instrumentation and Measurement, vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 1113-1124 (Apr. 2012).

Oberle et al., "A 10 mW 2-Channel Fully Integrated System-on-Chip for Eddy-Current Position Sensing," Proceedings of the 27th European ESSCIRC 2001, pp. 125-128 (Sep. 2001).

Qi et al., "Multi-parameters Optimization and Nonlinearity Analysis of the Grating Eddy Current Displacement Sensor," IEEE Conf on Robotics, Automation & Mechatronics 2008, pp. 950-955 (Sep. 2008).

Himmel et al., "Diversification fo the Eddy Current Technology," 2010 7th IEEE Intl Multi-Conf on Systems, Signals & Devices, pp. 1-5 (2010).

Baker et al., "Performance Monitoring of a Machining Centre," IEEE Instrument & Measurement Tech Conf., pp. 853-858 (Jun. 1996).
"Comparing Capacitive and Eddy-Current Sensors," Lion Precision Tech Library, at <http://www.lionprecision.com/tech-library/technotes/article-0011-cve.html>, pp. 1-5 (2009).

* cited by examiner

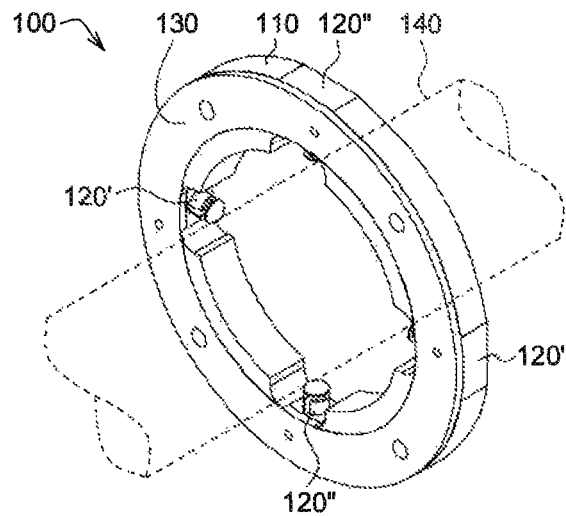


FIG. 1

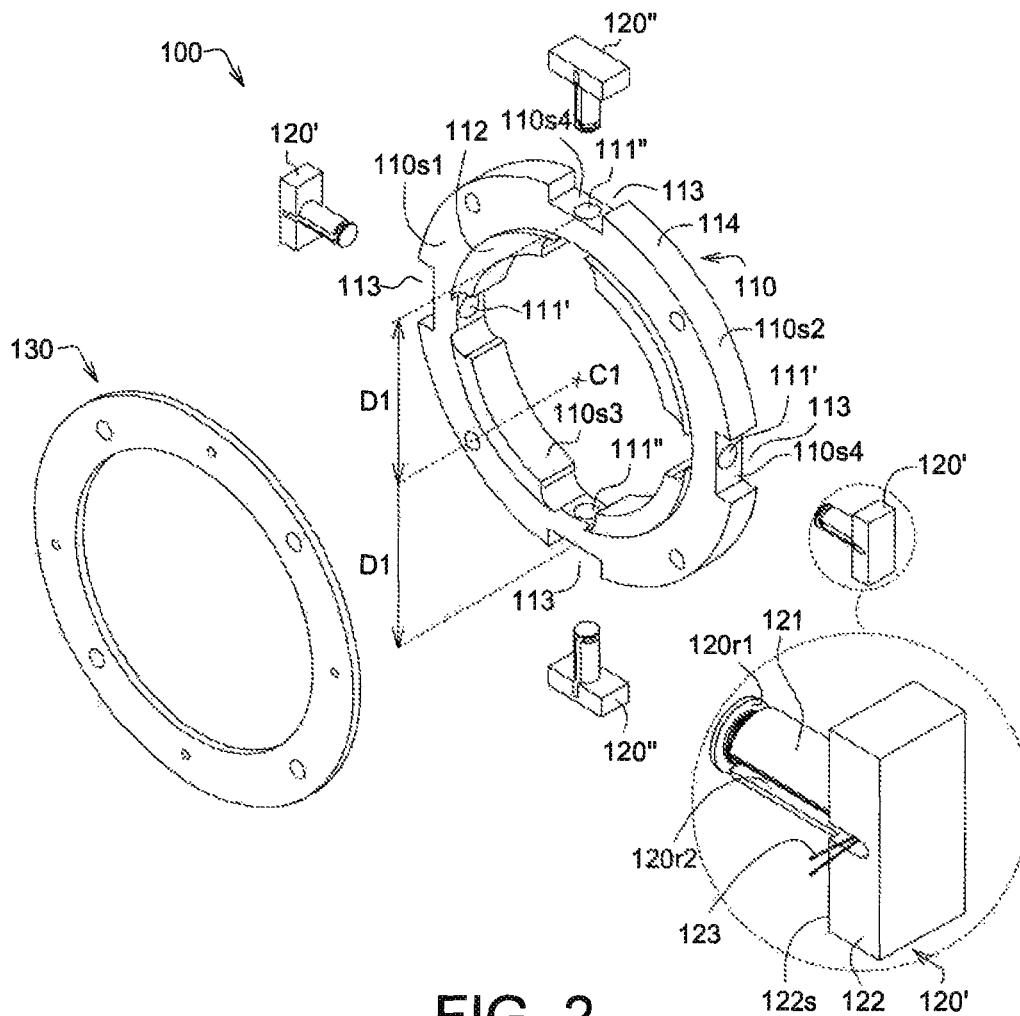


FIG. 2

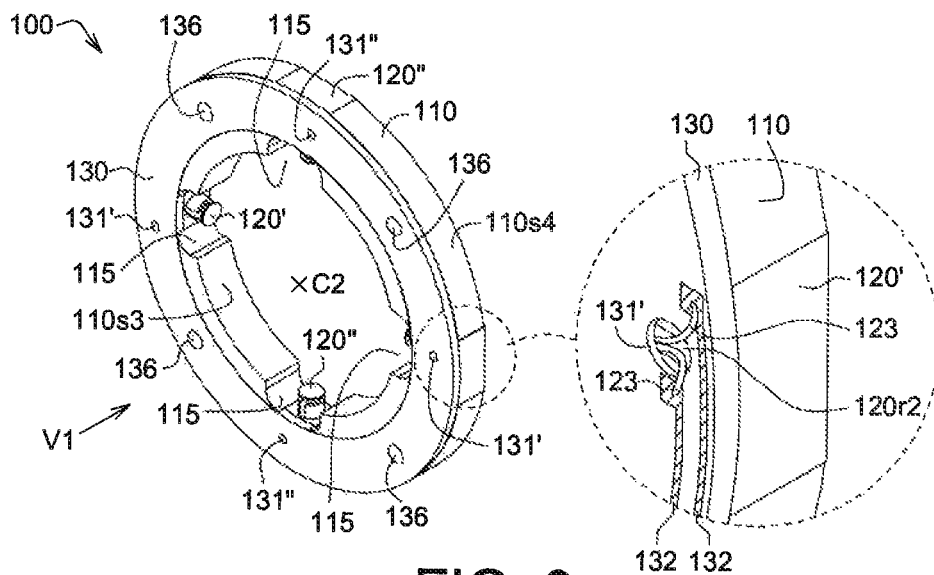


FIG. 3

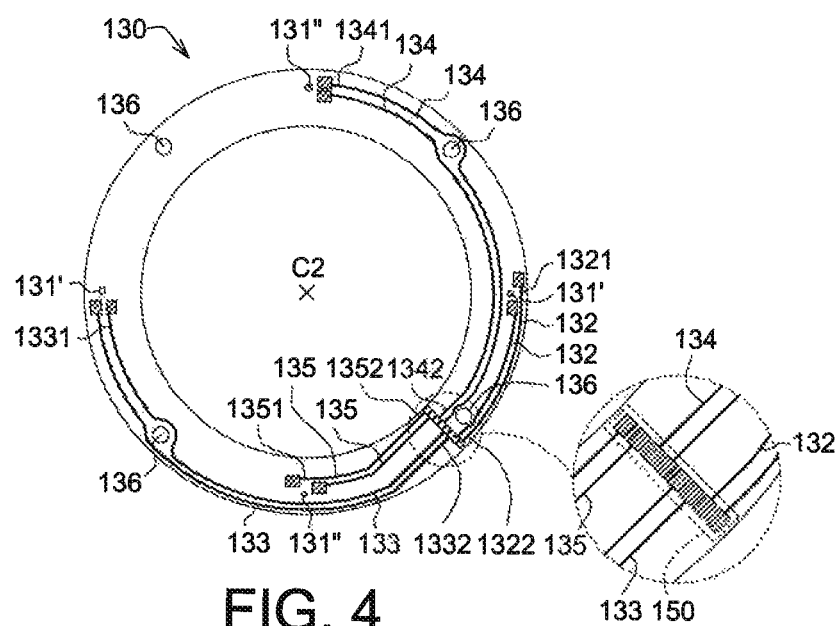


FIG. 4

1

MEASUREMENT DEVICE

This application claims the benefit of Taiwan application Serial No. 101145944, filed Dec. 6, 2012, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The disclosure relates in general to a measurement device, and more particularly to a measurement device having multiple sensing elements.

BACKGROUND

Non-contact displacement sensor is a crucial element in the industrial rotor measurement system. Most displacement sensors are fixed on a base by screws. However, such assembly method often has large assembly error and leads to a decrease in measurement precision.

SUMMARY

The disclosure is directed to a measurement device.

According to one embodiment, a measurement device is provided. The measurement device comprises a ring-shaped base and a plurality of sensing elements. The sensing elements are symmetrically disposed on the ring-shaped base, and each sensing element comprises a circumferential groove, an axial groove and a coil. The axial groove is connected to the circumferential groove. The coil is surrounded within the circumferential groove and passes through the axial groove go out of the axial groove.

The above and other aspects of the disclosure will become better understood with regard to the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiment(s). The following description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an assembly diagram of a measurement device according to an embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. 2 shows an explosion diagram of a measurement device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 shows an assembly diagram of a ring-shaped base and multiple sensing elements of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 shows a lateral view of a ring-shaped circuit board viewed along a direction V1 of FIG. 3.

In the following detailed description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the disclosed embodiments. It will be apparent, however, that one or more embodiments may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are schematically shown in order to simplify the drawing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIG. 1, an assembly diagram of a measurement device according to an embodiment of the disclosure is shown. The measurement device 100 comprises a ring-shaped base 110, two symmetrical sensing elements 120', another two symmetrical sensing elements 120" and a ring-shaped circuit board 130. A shaft 140 passes through the ring-shaped base 110. When the shaft 140 rotates, the sensing elements 120' and 120" can measure displacement in two radial directions of the shaft 140 respectively.

2

Referring to FIG. 2, an explosion diagram of a measurement device of FIG. 1 is shown. The ring-shaped base 110 has four assembly holes 111' and 111", each of the assembly holes 111' and 111" radially penetrates the ring-shaped base 110. The quantity of assembly holes 111' and 111" is the same as that of the sensing elements 120' and 120". The sensing element 120' is inserted into the assembly hole 111', and the sensing element 120" is inserted into the assembly hole 111". Two assembly holes 111' are symmetrically formed on the ring-shaped base 110, such that the sensing elements 120' inserted therein are also disposed in a symmetrical manner. Another two assembly holes 111" are symmetrically formed on the ring-shaped base 110, such that the sensing elements 120" inserted therein are also disposed in a symmetrical manner. In the present embodiment, the two sensing elements 120' can measure displacement in one of the radial dimension of the shaft 140, and another two sensing elements 120" can measure displacement in the other one of the radial dimension of the shaft 140.

In the present embodiment, the quantity of sensing elements of the measurement device 100 is exemplified by two pairs. In another embodiment, the quantity of sensing elements can be one pair for measuring displacement in one single radial dimension of the shaft 140. In another embodiment, the quantity of sensing elements can be two or more than two pairs for measuring displacement in two radial dimensions of the shaft 140.

Two neighboring sensing elements 120' and 120" form an angle of 90 degrees with respect to the geometric center C1, such that the connecting line between two symmetrically sensing elements 120' is perpendicular to that between another two symmetrical sensing elements 120" for measuring displacement in two orthogonal radial directions of the shaft 140 (illustrated in FIG. 1).

Two symmetrically sensing elements 120' form one pair of differential sensing elements, and another two symmetrical sensing elements 120" form another pair of differential sensing elements, such that the influence on the sensing elements by temperature drift can be eliminated. In an embodiment, the sensing elements 120 and 120" are eddy-current sensing probe with high precision, high bandwidth and property impervious to surface cleanliness.

The ring-shaped base 110 comprises a radial surface 110s1, a protruding portion 112 and a ring-shaped body 114. The protruding portion 112 is disposed on the ring-shaped body 114 and projects from the radial surface 110s1, such that the ring-shaped circuit board 130 can be engaged with the outer edge of a side of the protruding portion 112.

The ring-shaped base 110 further has an outer circumferential surface 110s2, an inner circumferential surface 110s3 opposite to the outer circumferential surface 110s2 and four outer recesses 113. Each outer recess 113 is extended towards the inner circumferential surface 110s3 from the outer circumferential surface 110s2 without penetrating the ring-shaped base 110. Each of the sensing elements 120' and 120" is disposed in the corresponding outer recess 113. The sensing elements 120' and 120" can be tightly disposed in at least one of the outer recess 113 and the assembly hole (111' and 111"). For example, the sensing elements 120' and 120" can all be disposed in the outer recess 113 or the assembly holes 111' and 111". Alternatively, a part of the sensing elements 120' and 120" can be disposed in the outer recess 113, and another part can be disposed in the assembly hole 111' and/or 111". The present embodiment of the disclosure does not restrict the disposition of the sensing elements and any disposition would do as long as the two sensing elements 120' are

3

disposed in a symmetric manner and another two sensing elements **120"** are also disposed in a symmetric manner.

As indicated in FIG. 2, each of the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** comprises a stud **121** and a positioning portion **122**, wherein the stud **121** is inserted into the corresponding assembly hole (**111'** and **111"**). The positioning portion **122** is connected to the stud **121** and has a positioning surface **122s**. The ring-shaped base **110** has a positioning surface **110s4**. The assembly holes **111'** and **111"** penetrate the ring-shaped base **110** from the positioning surface **110s4** of the ring-shaped base **110**. The positioning portion **122** is positioned on the positioning surface **110s4** of the ring-shaped base **110** by the positioning surface **122s**. In the present embodiment, the positioning surface **122s** of the positioning portion **122** fits the positioning surface **110s4** of the ring-shaped base **110**. In another embodiment, the positioning surface **122s** and the positioning surface **110s4** are curved surfaces matching each other.

The disposition positions of the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** are determined according to the distance **D1** from the positioning surface **110s4** of the ring-shaped base **110** to the geometric center **C1** of the ring-shaped base **110**. In the present embodiment, the distance **D1** from each positioning surface **110s4** of the ring-shaped base **110** to the geometric center **C1** of the ring-shaped base **110** is substantially the same, such that the measurement precision of the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** can be increased.

Each of the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** has a circumferential groove **120r1**, an axial groove **120r2** and a coil **123**. The coil **123** is surrounded within the circumferential groove **120r1**, and is extended along and passes through the axial groove **120r2**. The circumferential groove **120r1** is formed at one end of the stud **121**, and the axial groove **120r2** is extended to the positioning portion **122** from the circumferential groove **120r1**, such that after the sensing elements **120'** is disposed within the assembly hole **111'**, the sensing elements **120"** is disposed within the assembly hole **111"**, and the axial groove **120r2** can be exposed outside the ring-shaped base **110** as indicated in FIG. 3.

Referring to FIG. 3, an assembly diagram of a ring-shaped base and multiple sensing elements of FIG. 1 is shown. After the sensing elements **120'** is disposed in the assembly hole **111'** and the sensing elements **120"** is disposed in the assembly hole **111"**, the axial groove **120r2** is exposed outside the ring-shaped base **110**. After the coil **123** passes through the exposed axial groove **120r2**, the coil **123** is electrically connected to the ring-shaped circuit board **130**.

The ring-shaped base **110** further has four inner recesses **115**. Each inner recess **115** is extended towards the outer circumferential surface **110s4** from the inner circumferential surface **110s3** without penetrating the ring-shaped base **110**. After the sensing elements **120'** is disposed in the assembly hole **111'** and the sensing elements **120"** is disposed in the assembly hole **111"**, one end of each of the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** is disposed in the corresponding inner recess **115**. The inner recesses **115** provides an isolation space, which avoids the coil **123** within the circumferential groove **120r1** of each of the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** being too close to the ring-shaped base **110** and affecting the distribution of the magnetic field generated by the coil **123**.

In the present embodiment, the ring-shaped circuit board **130** has two outlet holes **131'** and another two outlet holes **131"**. The two outlet holes **131'** are symmetrically distributed with respect to the geometric center **C2** of the ring-shaped circuit board **130**, and another two outlet holes **131"** are symmetrically distributed with respect to the geometric center **C2** of the ring-shaped circuit board **130**. After the ring-

4

shaped circuit board **130** is disposed on the ring-shaped base **110**, the two outlet holes **131'** correspond to two sensing elements **120'** and another two outlet holes **131"** correspond to two sensing elements **120"**, such that the coil **123** surrounding the sensing elements **120'** and **120"** is exposed from the corresponding outlet hole **131'** and **131"** nearby and connected to the ring-shaped circuit board **130**. After each coil **123** is exposed from the corresponding axial groove **120r2**, the coil **123** passes through the corresponding outlet hole **131'** or **131"** and is electrically connected to the ring-shaped circuit board **130**. Also, the ring-shaped circuit board **130** has four screw holes **136** through which the screws pass for locking the ring-shaped circuit board **130** on the ring-shaped base **110**.

Referring to both FIG. 3 and FIG. 4, FIG. 4 shows a lateral view of a ring-shaped circuit board viewed along a direction **V1** of FIG. 3. The ring-shaped circuit board **130** comprises two first traces **132** and two second traces **133**. One end **1321** of each first trace **132** is adjacent to one of the outlet holes **131'**, and one end **1331** of each second trace **133** is adjacent to the other one of the outlet holes **131'**. The other end **1322** of each first trace **132** is adjacent to the other end **1332** of each second trace **133**. Similarly, the ring-shaped circuit board **130** further comprises two third traces **134** and two fourth traces **135**. One end **1341** of each third trace **134** is adjacent to one of the outlet holes **131"**, and one end **1351** of each fourth trace **135** is adjacent to the other one of the outlet holes **131"**. The other end **1342** of each third trace **134** is adjacent to the other end **1352** of each fourth trace **135**. In the present embodiment, the other end **1322** of the first trace **132**, the other end **1332** of the second trace **133**, the other end **1342** of the third trace **134** and the other end **1352** of the fourth trace **135** are adjacent to each other (in a centralized manner), such that the same electrical connection piece **150** can be connected to the terminal points of all traces at one time. In comparison to the distributed distribution of traces, the design of centralized distribution of the present embodiment of the disclosure enables the electrical connection piece **150** to be connected to the terminal points of all traces by a smaller area. Here, the electrical connection piece is such as a flexible circuit board or other suitable electrical connection piece.

The quantities of sensing elements (**120'** and **120"**), outer recesses **113**, inner recesses **115** and assembly hole (**111'** and **111"**) are all exemplified by four pieces. In another embodiment, the quantities of sensing elements (**120'** and **120"**), outer recesses **113**, inner recesses **115** and assembly holes (**111'** and **111"**) can all be smaller or larger than four pieces, and are not limited to even numbers.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications and variations can be made to the disclosed embodiments. It is intended that the specification and embodiments be considered as exemplary only, with a true scope of the disclosure being indicated by the following claims and their equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A measurement device, comprising:

a ring-shaped base comprising a plurality of assembly holes symmetrically arranged around a circumferential surface of the ring-shaped base; and

a plurality of sensing elements, wherein each sensing element comprises:

a stud comprising a circumferential groove formed at a first end of the stud and

an axial groove connected to the circumferential groove and extending to a second end of the stud opposite the first end of the stud; and

5

a coil wound within the circumferential groove and having coil leads passing through the axial groove to go out of the axial groove at the second end of the stud; wherein each stud is inserted into a corresponding one of the assembly holes of the ring-shaped base.

2. The measurement device according to claim 1, wherein each sensing element comprises a positioning portion connected to the second end of the stud and having a positioning surface for positioning the positioning portion on the ring-shaped base.

3. The measurement device according to claim 2, wherein each positioning surface is a plane or a curved surface.

4. The measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the ring-shaped base has a plurality of positioning surfaces, each assembly hole penetrating the ring-shaped base through a corresponding one of the positioning surfaces.

5. The measurement device according to claim 4, wherein any of the positioning surface of the positioning portion and the positioning surface of the ring-shaped base is a plane or a curved surface.

6. The measurement device according to claim 4, wherein a distance from each positioning surface of the ring-shaped base to a geometric center of the ring-shaped base is substantially the same.

7. The measurement device according to claim 2, wherein each axial groove is extended to the positioning portion from the circumferential groove and exposed outside the ring-shaped base, and the coil leads pass through the exposed axial grooves.

8. The measurement device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a ring-shaped circuit board disposed on the ring-shaped base.

9. The measurement device according to claim 8, wherein the ring-shaped circuit board has a plurality of outlet holes,

6

and the coil leads of each coil pass through a corresponding one of the outlet holes and are electrically connected to the ring-shaped circuit board.

10. The measurement device according to claim 9, wherein the ring-shaped circuit board comprises two first traces and two second traces, one end of each first trace is adjacent to one of the outlet holes, one end of each second trace is adjacent to another one of the outlet holes, and the other end of each first trace is disposed adjacent to the other end of each second trace.

11. The measurement device according to claim 8, wherein the ring-shaped base comprises a radial surface and a protruding portion projecting from the radial surface, and the ring-shaped circuit board is engaged with the protruding portion.

12. The measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the ring-shaped base has an outer circumferential surface, an inner circumferential surface and a plurality of outer recesses, each outer recess is extended towards the inner circumferential surface from the outer circumferential surface without penetrating the ring-shaped base, and one end of each sensing element is disposed within a corresponding one of the outer recesses.

13. The measurement device according to claim 1, wherein the ring-shaped base has an outer circumferential surface, an inner circumferential surface and a plurality of inner recesses, each inner recess is extended towards the outer circumferential surface from the inner circumferential surface without penetrating the ring-shaped base, and one end of each sensing element is located within a corresponding one of the inner recesses.

14. The measurement device according to claim 1, wherein two of the sensing elements are symmetrically disposed on the ring-shaped based relative to each other, and another two of the sensing elements are symmetrically disposed on the ring-shaped based relative to each other.

* * * * *